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FEDERATION OF NIGERIA

SECOND PROGRESS REPORT ON THE ECONOMIC PROGRAMME 1955-60

Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1958

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CORRIGENDA

SECOND PROGRESS REPORT ON THE ECONOMIC PROGRAMME, 1955-60

1. At pages 13, 14, 36 headed "Forestry" "Veterinary" respectively *delete* paragraphs and *insert* under "NATURAL RESOURCES RESEARCH" at page 20.

2. On page 31 *delete* footnote and *substitute* :

"* Including expenditure on projects in former programmes financed through the Economic Programme—*see* paragraphs 93 and 94 of Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1956."

3. At page 32 SUMMARY—*amend* second column total £5,175,740 to *read* £3,175,740.

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SECOND PROGRESS REPORT ON ECONOMIC PROGRAMME, 1955-60

INTRODUCTION

This report is intended to provide the House with particulars of expenditure under the Economic Programme during the year 1957-58, and to explain what further expenditure the House is being asked to approve for the year 1958-59. It also sets out the changes in the Programme which are considered necessary, and for which approval is now sought.

2. The original estimate of the cost of the Programme was £91,336,000 between 1955 and 1960 and £11,430,000 after 1960 (*see* Appendix II of S.P. No. 2 of 1956), a total of £102,766,000. Actual and estimated expenditure up to the end of the year 1958-59 will have been as follows :

	£
Actual Expenditure, 1-4-55 to 31-3-57	10,595,730
Revised Estimated Expenditure, 1957-58	16,270,150
Estimated Expenditure, 1958-59	34,987,320
Total for first three years of Programme	£61,849,200

3. A large number of projects have now been started and it is reasonable to expect a continued acceleration of expenditure next year ; an increase in the total sum committed is a necessary consequence, and on approval of the 1958-59 Capital Estimates the position will be as follows : (inclusive of new projects explained below)

Head	*Total Committed**	*Estimated* Expenditure to 31-3-59*	*Balance*
	£	£	£
601 Loans	32,860,000	9,894,000	22,966,000
602 Highways and Bridges	20,458,000	13,213,010	7,244,990
603 Public Works Extraordinary ..	18,823,360	11,541,700	7,281,660
604 Posts and Telegraphs	12,608,500	10,819,520	1,788,980
605 Other Capital Expenditure ..	24,281,810	16,380,970	7,900,840
Total	£109,031,670	61,849,200	47,182,470

A breakdown of the above figures will be found in Appendix III.

4. While expenditure is undoubtedly being incurred more slowly than was originally planned, it has to be remembered that although for convenience the Programme covers the five-year period 1955-60, in fact it was not published until 1956, and incorporated a small number of projects which the House approved in 1955 under the interim Development Plan, prepared immediately after the Constitutional changes in 1954. For most practical purposes, therefore, 1958-59 is the third, not the fourth, year of the Programme. Further, certain corporations have not been borrowing from Government at the rate expected because they

* Inclusive of margin of increased cost.

have been able to finance their programmes without recourse to Government, and capital expenditure greater than is shown in some sections of this Report has in fact been incurred, greatly to the benefit of the country's economy. Some particulars of this expenditure are shewn in the latter part of the Report dealing with individual sections of the Programme†.

FINANCING THE PROGRAMME

5. Although the years 1960-62 are outside the main period of the Economic Programme, it is now necessary to bring them into the review for four reasons :—

(*a*) the original Economic Programme envisaged capital expenditure amounting to £11,430,000 in the period after March 1960 ;

(*b*) it is clear that several of the projects which it was hoped to complete by 1960 will not in fact be completed until some time after that date ;

(*c*) partly as the result of these delays in carrying out the original Economic Programme it would be possible to finance expenditure to be incurred by 1960, in the main, from accumulated funds and internal borrowing with only a minimum of external borrowing in the next two years. It is essential, however, that a clear picture shall be obtained now of how the completion of projects, started before 1960 but not finished until after then, will be financed. Otherwise there is a danger that immediately after Independence when the raising of external loans may not be easy Nigeria may find herself unduly dependent on raising loans abroad to complete work in hand. The Loans Advisory Board therefore recommended that all the Governments of Nigeria should review their requirements up to the 31st of March, 1962, so that the timing of loans on the London market may be discussed with the United Kingdom authorities when the overall need up to 1962 is known ;

(*d*) two years have elapsed since the Economic Programme was framed and it is anyway desirable to review prospects rather further ahead than the comparatively short time now remaining to the 31st of March, 1960.

6. This report endeavours to review financial resources in the most realistic manner possible, but many of the figures contained in it are necessarily only estimates (and, in the case of 1960-62 intelligent forecasts) of the resources likely to be available. It is always very difficult to forecast accurately future revenues in Nigerian circumstances because so much revenue depends upon the size of crops and the prices they fetch in the world markets. These factors govern entirely the level of revenues from export duties and have a vital bearing upon the tempo of trade generally within Nigeria. This in turn governs directly the level of revenues from import and excise duties and indirectly most other sources of revenue. In addition, it is not yet known whether the review of the revenue allocation system which is now being carried out by the Fiscal Commission will result in any significant change in Federal revenue ; this review is based upon the assumption that overall there will be no significant change.

7. At Appendix I are set out the following estimates of the monies available for the Development Fund :—

(*a*) The estimate of the funds available up to 1960 contained in the original Economic Programme ;

(*b*) The revised estimate of the funds likely to be available up to 1960 presented to the House at the last Budget meeting ; (S.P. No. 2 of 1957) ;

(*c*) The latest estimate of the funds likely to be available up to 1962.

It has always been recognised that some of the funds available were required to cover the cost of completing the carry-over from previous programmes. In addition it has been necessary to meet miscellaneous non-recurrent expenditure, such as the five-year subsidy to

† Notably the sections dealing with the Commerce Development Corporation and the Nigerian Railway Corporation.

E.C.N. in respect of Amenity Undertakings, and this expenditure has been grouped under Part III of the Capital Budget Heads. In summary the three estimates compare as follows :—

	A *Original Estimate* (1956) £m	*B* *Revised Estimate* (1957) £m	*C* *Latest Estimate* (*Now*) £m
Total monies available	97.25	95.991	115.259
Less : Estimated cost of completing previous programmes	5.5	8.3	8.45
Less : Part III of Capital Heads	—	2.183	4.67
Available to finance Economic Programme			
To 1960	91.75	85.508	—
To 1962	—	—	102.139

8. The following comments upon Appendix I explain the major variations between the figures supplied to the House at the last Budget meeting and the latest figures, and also the figures included for internal and external loans.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM ANNUAL REVENUE INCLUDING BUDGET SURPLUSES

9. It has been assumed that the annual surpluses on the Recurrent Budget will continue to be paid into the Development Fund. In aggregate the actual figure for 1956-57 plus the latest estimates for 1956-60 total £43.883m as compared with the previously estimated total of £29.342m. Turning to individual years the contributions from revenue 1956-57 amounted to £15.01m. This very large sum was made possible partly by extremely buoyant revenues arising from the taxation measures imposed in February 1956, partly by under-expenditure of some £3m on the recurrent budget, partly by 'windfall' items of revenue such as the pensions contributions in respect of officers seconded to the Railway Corporation and Ports Authority. These receipts will cease as soon as the officers concerned accept transfer to the statutory bodies concerned.

10. The latest estimate of the contribution from revenue for 1957-58 is £10.6m. This is less than the amount for the previous year, because trade in general is below last year's level, there has been less under-expenditure on recurrent estimates than hitherto, and there is little likelihood of a further appreciation of investments.

11. The direct contributions from revenue in 1958-59 are estimated at £7m. The latest estimate of the budget surplus is rather under £½m. It would be realistic to assume net under-expenditure on the recurrent budget of about £1.5m, which would increase the actual surplus to £2.0m. The revenue estimates have been framed on as realistic a basis as possible and no significant increase in revenues over and above the estimates can be expected. The total contribution to the Development Fund in respect of 1958-59 is thus likely to be of the order of £9.0m. Appendix II is a balance sheet for the Development Fund up to 31st March, 1959.

12. In 1959-60 it is reasonable to expect that approximately the same sum will become available and £9m has therefore been included in that year also. Estimates of £5m for each of the two years 1960-62 are based upon forecasts of all changes in income and expenditure that can at present be foreseen.

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL LOANS

13. In the case of resources to be found from loans, it is necessary to assess not only the readiness of potential lenders, either overseas or within Nigeria, to make monies available but also the relative needs of all the Governments of the Federation. The Federal Government is responsible for raising external loans to meet both its own needs and those of the Regional Government; but as regards internal loans the Federal and the Regional Governments are all authorised to borrow by the present Constitution. Apart from their own Marketing Boards, however, there are no important sources of loan finance available to the Regional Governments which are not equally open to the Federal Government. This means that any calls on the local loans markets, other than on their own Marketing Boards, by the Regional Governments will reduce the amounts available to the Federal Government. Therefore, in estimating how much of the Federal Government's development expenditure can be financed from local loans it is necessary to try and estimate how much the Regional Governments may reasonably require from this source. The Regional Governments are empowered to borrow locally and if the Federal Government should attempt to use all the local loan monies available to meet its own needs the Regional Governments could raise rival loans at inflated interest rates. Present knowledge of probable Regional requirements is very slender with the result that there is not only considerable conjecture in any estimate of the total sums which it may be possible to borrow both locally and abroad, but that a guess then has to be made as to how much of these sums will not be available to meet the Federal Government's needs.

14. The Economic Programme envisaged borrowing £11.3m from the Marketing Boards, and this has already been drawn in full. The most important further source of internal borrowing is the Currency Board, but it will be necessary to provide from this source a considerable sum for a Nigerian currency and funds for the Central Bank to operate a market support policy. The balance of the Currency Board funds, together with miscellaneous local reserves available for investment in Government securities can be roughly estimated at £14½m.

15. As regards external loans, Members are aware that the International Bank has recently sent a Mission to Nigeria to examine the possibility of a loan for the Bornu Railway Extension; the Bank has not yet reached any decision. Other possibilities of external finance being actively examined are investments by the Colonial Development Corporation and the Commonwealth Development Finance Company. Proposals for loans have also been put to Her Majesty's Government for consideration by the United States Government under its recent foreign aid programmes. All in all, it seems feasible to expect about £7.5m from these external sources, exclusive of loans on the London Market, the prospects for which are at present extremely difficult to assess.

16. In view of the uncertainties with regard to Regional requirements and external borrowing it is possible to do no more at this stage than to say that provided some monies can be raised in London, there seems to be a reasonable prospect that needs and resources will approximately balance, although it may be necessary to raise additional taxation to achieve this balance. This would help in two ways. Firstly, it would increase Regional Revenues, if the Regions received part of the increase and secondly, in so far as the Federal Government received a share, it would reduce the amount of available local loan finance required by the Federal Government.

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE GRANTS

17. Since the publication of the First Progress Report two more C.D. and W. Schemes have been approved by the Secretary of State, one for roads attracting a grant of £1.8m and one for General Education in Lagos attracting £584,000. It should be noted that these grants do not increase the Programme allocations; they represent an agreement by the Secretary of State to effect payments to the Nigerian Revenue from the territorial allocation mentioned in

the original Economic Programme at a rate dependent upon the rate of Nigerian expenditure on the selected schemes. The position under the territorial allocation of £4.15m to the Federal Government is thus :

	Total C.D.& W. Allocation	1958-59 *Grant Estimate*
	£	£
Scheme D.2625—Federal Roads	1,500,000	258,400
Scheme D.3088—Federal Roads	1,800,000	845,083
Scheme D.3211—Expansion, General Education, Lagos	584,000	291,000
	£3,884,000	£1,394,483

There is therefore an uncommitted balance of £266,000.

18. In addition the Secretary of State has authorised grants from his Central Research Allocation for investigations into Soil Fertility in High Rainfall Areas (£23,022) and Vaccines for Veterinary Use (£65,000).

CHANGES IN THE PROGRAMME

19. The changes now proposed arise from the need to provide for increased costs in projects already in the Programme, and the inclusion of new projects. The consequent increases in expenditure are to some extent offset by reductions in expenditure in other directions.

20. The net increase in expenditure from all these sources amounts to £11,474,500, bringing the total cost of the Programme to £111,006,480 up to 1962 exclusive of any margin for future increases in cost. The changes in each section of the Programme are summarized in Appendix IV and explained in the Chapters of this Report dealing with these sections.

21. Increases in cost over and above those previously approved total (without making allowance for savings) £6,144,000. It will be recalled that the original programme included a margin for increased cost of £7m because of the then difficulties of accurate estimating, particularly with regard to Labour costs. Of this margin, about £6m is still available to meet these further increases of £6,144,000.

22. New projects for which approval is now sought total in gross cost £10,838,000. Savings of one sort and another total £5,507,500 ; but it is desirable to maintain an unallocated sum for unforeseen increases in cost ; £3m is thought sufficient for this purpose bringing the total cost of the Programme up to 1962 to £114,006,480. Equally, it is necessary to make some provision for works whose need has not yet appeared ; £2m is considered reasonable for this purpose, bringing the total apparent need for capital under the Programme up to 1962 to £116,006,480.

23. It is at this stage impossible to forecast with any certainty what will be the rate of expenditure over the next five years ; but it is certain that present difficulties over provision of trained staff and executive capacity will not have disappeared before 1962, and consequently it is safe to assume that some projects now scheduled for completion by 1962 will remain uncompleted by that time. This is yet another uncertainty to be added to those noted above when examining the resources available, and justifies the acceptance of an apparent deficit of about £14m. It will be clear long before 1962 whether the rate of expenditure will exhaust the finance available, and if necessary remedial measures can be adopted, such as phasing expenditure over a longer period than that now planned. In brief, it is the Government's view that under present conditions there is a greater danger in under-employing resources than in risking the necessity for deferring projects for purely financial reasons.

24. Some of the new projects now proposed involve additional recurrent expenditure, and this is summarised in Appendix V which also shows the extent in which previous allocations of recurrent expenditure have been taken up by inclusion in the Recurrent Estimates. These increases have been taken into account in assessing the resources available in future years.

PROGRESS REPORT ON INDIVIDUAL PROGRAMMES

Broadcasting

Major projects which will have been completed during 1957-58 include a 5 kw. Medium Wave Transmitter for Lagos, and a new Transmitting Station at Ibadan, including 10 kw. Medium Wave and 5 kw. High Frequency Transmitters. In addition more recording equipment, both mobile and static has been provided, and various minor buildings in all parts of Nigeria will have been completed.

A number of projects started in 1957-58 are due to be completed in 1958-59, and these include a 10 kw. Medium Wave Transmitter at Enugu, and Medium Wave Transmitters at Kaduna, Kano and Onitsha. A stand-by 5 kw. Short Wave Transmitter will be provided at Kaduna. Substantial extensions to Broadcasting Houses at Lagos, Enugu and Kaduna will also be completed, together with stores and workshop accommodation in Lagos.

The Corporation's programme includes a new Broadcasting House for Ibadan and installation of Medium Wave Transmitters at existing Provincial studio centres, and it is hoped that work will begin on these in 1958-59.

	£
Revised Estimated Expenditure to 31-3-58	328,000
Estimated Expenditure, 1958-59	72,000
Total Estimated Expenditure up to 31-3-59	400,000

West African Building Research Institute.—Plans for the Zaria branch of the Institute which is to be concerned with research into traditional building methods are nearing completion. The Accra Branch has continued to provide useful information on the use of materials for overseas type buildings in West Africa.

Summary

	£
Revised Estimated Expenditure to 31-3-58	8,000
Estimated Expenditure 1958-59	24,500
Estimated Expenditure to 31-3-59	32,500

Records Office.—The Central Records Office is still housed in University College Ibadan, but the new building to house the archives has just been completed and is expected to be in use shortly.

	£
Revised Estimated Expenditure to 31-3-58	40,670
Estimated Expenditure 1958-59	3,930
Estimated Expenditure up to 31-3-59	50,600

Cameroons Development Corporation

The Corporation during 1957 continued its programme of developing the plantations under its control without recourse to Government finance, and expects to be able to finance from its own resources a further similar programme during 1958. Capital expenditure during 1957 amounted to £620,000 and is estimated at £460,000 for 1958.

	£
Revised Estimated Expenditure to 31-3-58	258,000
Estimated Expenditure, 1958-59	—
Estimated Expenditure up to 31-3-58	258,000

Civil Aviation

Airports : New Construction and Improvements.—Due to the need to conserve funds for the possible rehabilitation of the runways at Kano and Lagos, work during the year has had to be restricted to the most urgently required projects only.

At Lagos construction of the new taxiway is nearing completion, but it has been necessary to defer, for the time being, the new operations building which has been a requirement for some years. Resurfacing of the runways at Enugu and Oshogbo has not been carried out because of the difficulty of finding a suitable base course material in the case of the former, whilst as regards the latter it has been decided that operational requirements do not, for the time being, require the runway to be sealed. In view of the problems which the introduction of the new types of aircraft within the next few years will bring to the development of both internal and international airports, it has been decided not to proceed with the development of Kaduna as originally intended, but to reconsider requirements at this aerodrome in the light of the future pattern of air services. The extension and sealing of the runway at Benin has been held up because of restricted works capacity, and it has been decided to put the project out to contract.

The final survey of Onitsha aerodrome has been completed, and constructional work within the limits of the funds available, is likely to begin shortly. The extension of the apron at Kano is proceeding.

Operational Lighting.—The low intensity lead-in system at Lagos Airport should be completed shortly. The installation of a low intensity lighting system at Benin should be completed early in 1958, to be followed by a similar system at Onitsha. The need for installing low intensity runway lighting and a low intensity lead-in system at Port Harcourt is being investigated.

Telecommunications Equipment.—A VOR radio beacon equipment has been installed at Kano Airport and is now in operational use.

Control Tower Equipment.—Operational control desks for Enugu and Ibadan have been completed and installed bringing the total number of aerodromes with this equipment to seven.

New Proposals.—Owing to doubts about the capacity of Lagos and Kano Runways to carry heavy modern aircraft an expert investigation has been carried out, and a final report is awaited. In the meantime £750,000 has been provisionally allocated for the work of strengthening the runways, etc., of which £693,500 is found from within the original allocation. The total allocation is now, therefore, £1,456,500.

Summary

	Revised Estimated Expenditure to 31-3-58	*Estimated Expenditure* 1958-59	*Estimated Expenditure to* 31-3-59
	£	£	£
Airports : New construction and improvements	29,160	513,840	593,000
Operational lighting	7,600	10,000	17,600
Telecommunications equipment	71,190	30,000	101,190
Control tower equipment	2,300	700	3,000
Diesel generators	—	25,500	25,500
Total .. .. .. £	160,250	580,040	740,290

Customs and Excise

Tenders have been called for in respect of the Waterguard Barracks at Kano Airport and it is hoped that work will commence soon. The rebuilding of existing stations at Mbonzie and Edib Njok in the Cameroons is nearing completion. Although it was hoped that work on the Port Harcourt Waterguard Barracks would begin in 1957-58, no progress has so far been made. Work is expected to start shortly on the Customs Control Point in Maiduguri and the Customs House and Junior Staff Quarters in Yola.

	£
Revised Estimated Expenditure to 31-3-58	16,730
Estimated Expenditure, 1958-59	109,970
Estimated Expenditure up to 31-3-58	126,700

Defence

Military.—The following are the major military works in progress or to be begun in 1958 :—

Resiting the Supply Depot.—The supply services of the Nigerian Military Forces are being reorganised and a new depot as on the previous scale will no longer be required. A saving of £80,000 will thus result which it is proposed to use towards the cost of projects under New Proposals (*see* below).

Other Ranks Quarters.—A first instalment of married quarters for Other Ranks estimated to cost £568,000 has been virtually completed and work has commenced on a second instalment estimated to cost a further £500,000. Other minor rehousing projects are to be undertaken as financial and executive capacity permits.

Military Buildings and Accommodation.—A total of £880,000 was provided for under the Economic Programme for the period 1956-60. This sum included provision of approximately £728,000 for the estimated cost of the maintenance of military buildings over that period. Such expenditure is essentially of a recurrent nature, but, because of the financial arrangements then applied to the Nigerian Military Forces, it has been met from the Development Fund. As from the 1st April, 1958, the Nigerian Military Forces will be financed through the annual Estimates in the usual manner. Maintenance moneys will be provided in the Recurrent Estimates as for other Government Departments. It is proposed therefore to reduce the Defence Allocation under the Economic Programme by £364,000 (£182,000 in respect of 1958-59 and £182,000 in respect of 1959-60).

Command Headquarters.—Projects arising from the dissolution of West Africa Command have been completed apart from the installation of a military telephone exchange at Headquarters, Apapa.

Officers Married Quarters.—£270,000 is provided in the Economic Programme for this purpose and work on a third annual instalment of £80,000 will commence in 1958-59.

Military Stores.—Indents for Military Stores have been placed in advance to the amount of £500,000 so as to facilitate the taking-over of the Nigerian Military Forces.

Naval : Warships, Armament and Magazine —The first stage of the strengthening and arming of the existing ships of the Navy has been completed. The intention is to acquire two of the latest type of anti-submarine craft, the estimated cost of which is £200,000—£250,000 each.

Base Facilities.—Work will begin in 1958-59 to provide a deep water jetty for the Navy with ancillary facilities such as workshops and stores. The estimated total cost is £115,000.

Base Site.—The site of the old Port Depot, Apapa, has been acquired from the Nigerian Ports Authority at a cost of £15,000 and considerable progress has been made into converting derelict buildings into most satisfactory stores, workshops and offices, classrooms and recruits accommodation. The Naval Training School is now in full operation.

New Proposals : Nigerian Military Training School, Kaduna.—Training of non-commissioned officers and tradesmen and special training of officer-cadets for the Nigerian Military Forces is at present largely carried out at the Military Training School at Teshie, Ghana. It is proposed to build a Nigerian Military Training School at Kaduna provisionally estimated to cost £250,000. This it is believed will better meet Nigeria requirements. Building projects under the Defence allocation require £158,000 to meet increased costs ; but savings of £364,000 will be available as noted above under Military Buildings and Accommodation, and up to £250,000 will have to be diverted to meet the cost of the Military Training School. The net result will be a reduction of the Defence Allocation by £206,000 to £4,325,000

	Revised Estimated Expenditure to 31-3-58	*Estimated Expenditure,* 1958-59	*Estimated Expenditure up to* 31-3-59
	£	£	£
Other Rank Quarters	640,000	410,000	1,050,000
Officers Married Quarters	120,170	100,000	220,170
Miscellaneous Military Works (Including Minor Works)	—	124,000	124,000
Rebuilding Other Ranks Ward, Kaduna ..	—	44,000	44,000
Command Headquarters	198,380	20,620	219,000
Military Training School, Kaduna	—	92,000	92,000
Warships Armament and Magazine ..	—	285,000	285,000
Naval Force Base Facilities	—	115,000	115,000
Military Stores	50,000	450,000	500,000
Military Buildings and Accommodation ..	440,000	—	440,000
Naval Force Headquarters	50,000	—	50,000
Naval Force Acquisition of Base Site ..	15,000	—	15,000
Resiting 41 Supply Depot	17,200	—	17,200
Total	£ 1,530,750	1,640,620	3,171,370

Education—General

Primary Education.—345 of the estimated total of 1,056 additional classrooms required to meet the needs of the free primary education scheme in Lagos have been completed and 416 are at present under construction.

Due to increased cost of classrooms approval is sought for an increase in the allocation for Primary Education of £135,000 and a further sum of £150,000 for additional classrooms.

The programme of repairs to school buildings was concluded with the replacement of the roof of Ahmadiyya Elegbata School, which was partly removed by a storm. The accompanying rain undermined two walls in the compound. The school was re-roofed as a matter of urgency in December 1957, and the walls were rebuilt in the following month.

The free primary education registration resulted in 8,200 children being admitted to Infant I Classes in January 1957, and 8,400 in January 1958. In this period the number of children in primary schools in Lagos rose from 39,000 to nearly 44,000, even though just under 3,400 children left such schools during the year. During the same period the number of teachers of all grades in primary schools rose from 1,296 to 1,326.

During the past year the acquisition of school sites has proceeded steadily, six having been compulsorily acquired and similar steps are being taken in a further ten cases. A watch is constantly kept for sites suitable for the expansion of primary education and where negotiations fail or there is another hindrance, compulsory acquisition is resorted to.

Since the first standard 8-classroom block building was erected, the special design which catered for the light sub-soil, the high rainfall and humidity of Lagos, has proved generally satisfactory. Modifications to the original buildings were of a minor nature and included the lining of the ceilings and eave soffit over the passage ways, the treatment of the external walls facing the prevailing storms and protection of the roller gear of the sliding doors.

Local firms of Architects continue to be employed to design and supervise the construction of new schools. To assist and advise the Ministry on technical matters as newly-completed schools are handed over to Voluntary Agencies, the part-time services of a qualified Architect have been made available through the co-operation of the Director, Federal Public Works Department.

Teacher-Training.—The Government Teacher Training College was moved into new buildings at Surulere in January 1958, together with Government School, now used as a demonstration school, which is now housed in adjoining buildings. In 1957, 51 Grade III teachers completed the two-year course and 30 Grade II teachers finished their first-year at the College.

Progress has been made in the acquisition of a site for the Moslem Training College and building will commence in 1958; training of 52 teachers for the Grade III Certificate course has started in temporary accommodation. Approval is sought for allocation of £37,000 for Secondary Education and Teacher Training to meet increased costs.

Post Primary Education.—The Roman Catholic Mission Girls' Commercial School, Marywood College in Abule-nla, moved into its new premises in May 1957. There are now 175 girls in the School learning Shorthand, Typewriting and Book-keeping in addition to English.

The Government Domestic Science Centre at Yaba was completed and occupied in August 1957. 500 girls from the senior classes of primary schools, from modern classes and secondary schools on the mainland attend classes in cookery, housewifery, needlework, dressmaking and laundering. Groups of four girls occupy the demonstration flat in the Centre, for a week each, and during this time the girls are solely responsible for the domestic arrangements, cleanliness and organisation of the flat and gain invaluable practical experience of house-management.

The Anglican Girl's Secondary School at Surulere has been put out to tender. The new buildings for Queen's College are nearing completion and should be occupied in August 1958.

The Voluntary Agency projects in progress during 1956-57 have reached the following stages :—

Boys' Commercial School, Apapa—building begun;

Girls' Modern Academy, Obalende—completed;

Modern School and Domestic Science Centre, Surulere—building begun;

Our Lady of Apostles Secondary School, Surulere—building begun;

Anglican Girls' School, Lagos—completed;

Anglican Girls' Secondary School, Surulere—site investigations proceed;

Moslem Boys' Secondary School, Surulere—plans completed.

New Proposals.—In order to meet the urgent need for Technicians it is proposed to expand the Yaba Trade Centre and Technical Institute at a capital cost of £230,000, and an ultimate recurrent cost of £154,000 per annum. Provision of these sums would enable the Trade Centre to increase its numbers from 320 to 700, with annual intake instead of recruitment at the end of each course. The Technical Institute would also provide full time courses for 200 in mechanical, electrical, civil and radio engineering, part-time course for 740 for mechanical and electrical engineering and building trades and for 20 shorthand typists. There would be close co-ordination with Regional Technical Education organisations, and the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology.

The need for provision for increased costs of Primary Education (£135,000) and Secondary Education (£37,000) has been mentioned above. In addition £150,000 is required for 150 more classrooms for the increased number of pupils coming forward for Lagos Primary Schools, £30,000 for additional dormitory accommodation for Queen's College.

In all an increase of £582,000 is required for this section of the Programme, bringing the total allocation up to £2,365,180.

SUMMARY

	Revised Estimated Expenditure to 31-3-58	*Estimated Expenditure* 1958-59	*Estimated Expenditure up to* 31-3-59
Primary Schools	£	£	£
Building and Equipment	418,050	425,000	843,050
Repairs and Rebuilding	121,660	83,000	204,660
Post Primary Education			
Voluntary Agencies	75,100	88,000	163,100
Government Institutions	60,000	83,800	143,800
Teacher Training			
Voluntary Agencies	1,490	20,000	21,490
Government Institutions	29,500	3,500	33,000
Technical Education			
Government Institutions	—	143,740	143,740
Sites. All puposes			
Acquisitions and Preparation	119,740	59,000	178,740
Domestic Science Centre Yaba and Examination Hall	21,500	—	21,500
£	847,040	906,040	1,753,080

EDUCATION—HIGHER

University College, Ibadan.—During 1957-58 work was completed on building extensions to four halls of residence. Work on the building of new Arts Block and Catering Store and Offices Block will be started soon.

In 1958-59 funds will be required for :—

(*i*) Botany and Zoology lecture theatre ;

(*i*) Mathematics laboratory and offices ;

(*iii*) Pharmacology extension ;

(*iv*) Biochemistry laboratory ;

(*v*) Chemistry store and

(*vi*) Anatomy buildings and equipment.

New Proposals.—It is proposed that the student level should be raised from 800 to 1,400 by 1962. This plan estimated to cost £1 million has been proposed in the light of the recent Visitation by distinguished members of British Universities. There is an uncommitted balance of £197,000 in the existing allocation which can be applied to meet part of the capital cost. The recurrent cost is estimated at £33,000 per annum by 1962.

The additional capital allocation will be issued to the College Authorities through the Capital Account which was established under the terms of the 1954 White Paper entitled "Financing of University College, Ibadan."

Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology.—In 1957-58 work has continued on the following major projects :—

Zaria : Assembly Hall and Gymnasium ; Students' Dining Hall and Common Room ; 3 Teaching Blocks ; Sewage Farm and 6 Senior Service Quarters.

Enugu : 4 Students' Hostels to accommodate 168 students ;
1 Women Students' Hostel to accommodate 35 students ;
2 main teaching blocks (Arts and Science) ;
Students' Dining Hall ; Students' Common Room ; Water Supply Scheme ; Men's Hostel for 42 students.

Ibadan : Pharmacy Block ; 6 Senior Service Quarters.

In 1958-59 work will start on the following projects :—

In Zaria, Enugu and Ibadan.—Staff houses, Hostel accommodation, other buildings, equipment and furniture.

The College has now reached a stage of development at which it would be valuable to have an authoritative outside view of the progress so far made and advice on further development to be undertaken. The Council for Overseas Colleges of Arts, Science and Technology has been invited to arrange for a Visitation to the College in March or April, 1958, with a general commission to review the progress of the College and to advise on its future development.

New Proposals.—In order to enable the College to expand to meet Nigeria's need so far as funds will permit, an additional allocation of £1 million is sought, with a consequent increase of recurrent expenditure of £205,000 per annum. It is intended that a Visitation of the College should be arranged in the very near future to report on how the needs of the College up to 1962 can be fulfilled within the above financial limits.

It is proposed to create a Capital Account for the College on the usual lines as that established for University College Ibadan (*see* above) through which the proposed additional allocation will be paid.

University College Hospital.—Funds to the amount of £260,000 were released to the Board of Management during 1957-58 and expended on the following projects completed :—

	£
1. Additional Equipment including furniture	100,570
2. School of Nursing and Nurses Home (2nd phase)	94,770
3. Second Students Hostel	64,660
	£260,000

Additional Staff Quarters are required for the Hospital in 1958-59 at the estimated cost of £80,000 to be found from the provision in the 1958-59 Estimates of £90,000, being the balance of the £350,000 allocated under the Economic Programme ; the remaining £10,000 will be set aside as a contingency reserve.

	£
Revised Estimated Expenditure to 31-3-58	1,172,000
Estimated Expenditure 1958-59	2,090,000
Estimated Expenditure up to 31-3-59	3,262,000

Electricity

The demand for electricity continues at a high level and the expansion of the various Undertakings is only limited by the availability of supervisory staff and skilled labour. The estimated number of units sold during 1957-58 is 193 million and during 1958-59 is likely to reach 226 million.

During the year, the first two units in the new Power Station at Ibadan were commissioned and the third (of four) large diesel alternator sets is under construction.

At Kano, the first extension which doubles the output of Challowa 'B' Power Station will be completed during February 1958. In Kaduna, an extension to the Power Station is under construction and the first of four large diesel alternator sets has already been commisioned. The installation of the second set is approaching completion and the erection of the next two will follow immediately. This plant should ensure a firm supply for the Kaduna area for some few years to come but if the growth of the demand for electricity continues at its present rate, a fifth set will be required in 1961-62.

Preliminary investigations on the Kaduna river indicated that a hydro-electric scheme at Shiroro Gorge may be a feasible proposition. A well known firm of Consulting Engineers is now engaged upon a survey at the site but it will be some few months before a proper appraisal of the project can be made.

Port Harcourt and Aba continue to expand rapidly and additional diesel alternator sets are being installed in both Power Stations. This is an interim measure as the Corporation is proposing to construct one large Power Station which will supply both Undertakings using natural gas as fuel. It is probable that this will be sited at Afam but until the oil exploration company at present engaged upon investigations in the East can confirm the availability of the gas, no decision can be reached. In the event of oil being produced in commercial quantities, the Corporation will be called upon to provide the necessary electric power and very much larger installations may be required but it is not possible at this stage to indicate the amount of capital involved.

A start has been made on the civil works for the first extension to the Ijora 'B' Power Station which it is hoped will be completed and commissioned during 1959-60. At the same time the Corporation is proceeding with the construction of a 132 kv transmission line from Lagos to Ibadan via Shagamu. At Shagamu, a supply will be taken for the Ijebu-Ode Scheme which is being financed by the Government of the Western Region.

Revised Estimated Expenditure on Government Account to 31–3–58 ..	1,500,000
Estimated Expenditure on Government Account, 1958-59	3,000,000
Estimated Expenditure on Government Account up to 31–3–59	4,500,000

The £3,000,000 required in 1958-59 includes £1,500,000 authorised but not drawn in 1957-58.

Forestry

Work has been completed on Semi-Permanent and Temporary office buildings and quarters at Benin, Ondo, Jos, Afaka and Enugu, and is in progress elsewhere.

(*a*) *Silviculture.*—Work on silvicultural research is being carried out in the North, East and West and to a small extent in the Cameroons.

(*b*) *Botany.*—Taxonomy—Work continues in the existing herbarium. Plans for the new herbarium have been completed and it is hoped that building will begin shortly. The work of identifying and classifying species continues.

(*c*) *Soils.*—Efforts are being made to recruit a soil scientist but so far without success.

(*d*) *Forest Products.*—Capital Expenditure of £7,550 was approved in the Supplementary Budget to enable work to begin on the construction of a pilot sawmill. Work is however held up pending recruitment of a Utilization Officer.

Geological Survey and Mining

Mines Department.—The ore-dressing plant and buildings are expected to be complete in April 1958.

Geological Survey Department.—A contract for the erection of the Ore-Dressing Laboratory at the Geological Survey Headquarters has been given out to tender. An Ore-Dresser has been recruited. Some of the ore-dressing equipment has arrived and orders have been placed for the balance.

	£
Revised Estimated Expenditure to 31-3-58	32,350
Estimated Expenditure, 1958-59	12,650
Estimated Expenditure up to 31-3-59	45,000

Government Press

Building plans are almost complete and tenders will be invited by March 1958. Building is expected to start early in the new financial year.

	£
Revised Estimated Expenditure to 31-3-58	460
Estimated Expenditure, 1958-59	260,000
Estimated Expenditure up to 31-3-59	260,460

Industry

Industrial Research.—The Institute has continued to develop and further equipment has been installed. Expansion has been restricted by recruiting difficulties but it has been possible to widen the field of research during the last quarter of the year.

It is hoped that it will shortly be possible to plan and erect the first of the permanent buildings of the Institute and to equip them ready for use. These will comprise an office block, a research laboratory block, a semi-works scale research building and a combined workshop and utilities building. It is also aimed to complete several senior staff quarters.

During 1957 work has been completed and reports issued on :—

(*a*) the preservation and bottling of palm wine and

(*b*) some improvements in gari-making.

In addition research has proceeded on mixes of wood chips for the Colonial Development Corporation and Nigeria was represented on the Geneva International Conference on Particle Board.

The following further research also took place :—

(*i*) determination of Oil and protein contents of Padylobus Edulis (African Pear) ;

(*ii*) the protein and carbohydrate contents of wastes from the Aba Brewery ;

(*iii*) examination of variations in length and thickness of fibres in coco-nut husks ;

(*iv*) development of the fibre carding machine for the treatment of crude fibres ;

(*v*) preliminary work on bacterial Oxidation of sulphur and sulphide ores ;

(*vi*) rubber bonding of mattress fibres ;

(*vii*) extraction of salt from sea water

(*viii*) extraction of Conophor Oil

(*ix*) mechanised production of gari ;

(*x*) literature surveys were made of the technical and commercial data available on many materials such as drugs, cosmetics, resins, gums, waxes and essential oils occurring in Nigerian plants and technical advice was given when requested by Nigerian industrious. Research in all these items will continue in more detail during 1958-59 but progress will depend on the recruitment of Senior Technical and Scientific staff.

Industrial Estate.—Delay in delivery of building materials and heavy rains during 1957 retarded the construction work on the site at Yaba and it is now estimated that the first tenants will be able to move into the estate about June or July 1958. The machinery for the engineers' shop has now come forward and installation will commence shortly. Technical supervision is being carried out by Industrial Officers under the general supervision of the Public Works Department.

Federal Loans Board.—The Federal Loans Board was established under the provisions of the Industrial Loans (Lagos and Federation) Ordinance (No. 17of 1956) to promote industrial development in and around Lagos and also in respect of projects of a major nature throught the Federation. The Board has completed its first financial year—1st July, 1956 to 30th June, 1957, and has authorised five loans totalling £28,500 to aid a tailoring workshop, an engineering company, a sawmill, a bakery and a mineral waters plant.

Loans for Major Projects.—Negotiations continue with various industrial interests bu no loans have as yet been made.

New Proposals : Credit Guarantee Scheme.—Proposals for the provision of credit facilities for African importers and exporters are being examined by a Committee appointed to advise the Government on Aids to African Businessmen but approval of the House is now sought to the allocation of £50,000 out of the £250,000 to be included in the programme for this urgently needed project. Full details will be brought before the House when the Committee has completed its work.

SUMMARY

	Revised Estimated Expenditure to 31-3-58	*Estimated Expenditure* 1958-59	*Estimated Expenditure up to* 31-3-59
	£	£	£
Industrial Research	35,930	124,670	160,600
Industrial Estate	70,000	15,750	85,750
Federal Loans Board	150,000	150,000	300,000
Credit Guarantee Scheme	—	50,000	50,000
Nigerian Cement Company	—	175,000	175,000
£	255,930	515,420	771,350

Central Lagos Slum Clearance Scheme.—Clearing operations are almost complete in the first three sub-areas involving the area bounded approximately by Porto Novo Market Street, Balogun Street, Broad Street and Palm Church Street and a total average of 7.99 acres has been cleared.

Site development of the areas cleared is proceeding and a contract for £250,000 has been let out for this purpose. It is anticipated a further five acres will be cleared during 1958-59 and site development will proceed as these areas are cleared. Owing to the high rate of compensation paid based on the 1955 market value of the land, and the general "speed up of the scheme £574,500 was spent during 1957-58 but further funds to a total of £720,000 will be required to meet increased costs of irrecoverable expenditure on the scheme.

It is hoped that the reconveyance charges will provide sufficient money for the continuance of the scheme hereafter.

Suru-Lere Rehousing Scheme.—This scheme will be completed before 31st March, 1958, and 913 houses for the temporary use of persons displaced from the central area of Lagos under the preceding scheme have been completed.

Mortgage Scheme.—The Mortgage Scheme Management Committee has not yet been formally constituted and no advances have been made during the period 1957-58. It is estimated that £300,000 will be required during 1958-59.

Lagos Housing Scheme.—The Scheme is practically completed and the total number of 1,300 houses should be finished by March 1958. The total cost of the scheme was £1,072,600 of which the balance of £342,600 was spent during 1957-58.

Lagos Housing Scheme (Extension).—The scheme is to provide some 67 houses for persons displaced by Government acquisition of land and property during 1958-59 at a cost of £60,000.

Itire Road Estate.—This item has been withdrawn from the Economic Programme as the necessary short term finance can be found from within the Board's working capital.

Water-drainage, Suru-Lere.—Work on this project, which is to provide main surface water drainage for the extensive areas being developed at Suru-Lere, has not yet started due to accute shortage of staff. It is estimated that £50,000 will be spent during 1958-59 when it is hoped staff will be available.

L.E.D.B. Offices and Stores.—This item is withdrawn from the Economic Programme as it is hoped to find sufficient accommodation from within the programme of Government office accommodation.

L.E.D.B. Staff Quarters.—Nothing has been spent out of the Economic Programme Allocation in 1957-58; £10,000 out of the programme will be required for this purpose in 1958-59.

Central Area Re-Building.—Re-building will start and will be expanded during 1958-59.

Victoria Island Investigation.—Investigations are proceeding. Expenditure 1957-58 was approximately £15,000.

Completion of Apapa Estate.—The loan of £200,000 was not required and this sum has been transferred to assist in financing the South-West Ikoyi Development Scheme.

South-West Ikoyi Development Scheme.—The House approved at its September Meeting in 1957 the provision of funds for the development of some 114 acres in South-West Ikoyi and Obalende to provide middle income group housing. Allied to this project is the reclamation of small fringe areas which will also provide housing plots. It is now desired to bring in additional land for reclamation at a cost of £20,000, bringing the total cost of the project up to £386,500.

New Proposals.—The following additional expenditure has been proposed above:—

	£
Central Lagos Slum Clearance	720,000
Lagos Housing Scheme Extension	60,000
South-West Ikoyi Development Scheme Extension	20,000
Total	£800,000

Savings of £230,000 are available by exclusion of provision for the Itire Road Estate, and the Board's Offices, making a net increase of £570,000 to a total of £5,549,100.

Summary

	Revised Estimated Expenditure to 31-3-58	*Estimated Expenditure* 1958-59	*Estimated Expenditure to* 31-3-59
	£	£	£
Mortgage Scheme	—	300,000	300,000
Central Lagos Slum Clearance Scheme	803,000	1,020,000	1,823,000
Suru-Lere Re-housing Scheme	640,000	—	640,000
Lagos Housing Scheme	1,072,600	—	1,072,600
Lagos Housing Scheme (Extension) ..	—	60,000	60,000
Victoria Island Investigation	15,000	35,000	50,000
South-West Ikoyi Development Scheme	—	366,500	366,500
Central Area Re-building	—	10,000	10,000
Water Drainage Suru-Lere	—	100,000	100,000
L.E.D.B. Staff Quarters	—	10,000	10,000
Total	£2,530,600	1,901,500	4,432,100

Medical and Health

Mainland General and Maternity Hospital.—Acquisition of the site at Suru Lere is progressing and it is now estimated that access road will be completed before the rains of 1958. During examination of the plans for the new Mainland General Hospital in 1957 it was realised that great economy of space, staff and funds would be achieved by combining the provision for maternity hospital accommodation with that for the General Hospital; the Consulting Architects were requested to proceed accordingly. The preliminary plans of the new hospital including Maternity wing were examined and modified by the Chief Medical Adviser and the various specialists concerned during 1957, and it is now expected that final drawings will be submitted by the Consulting Architects for Government's approval during the early part of 1958. Work on the Senior Service quarters has already begun.

Chest Clinic.—The new Chest Clinic, comprising offices, consulting and dark rooms, a lecture room and a Mass X-Ray unit (which now includes the Watson Odelca 100 mm camera and couch for tomography, in addition to existing equipment) for cases of pulmonary infection, has been completed in Broad Street. The Unit is now in full operation with the exception of the Laboratory, for which difficulty is being experienced in obtaining suitable trained staff. Contact Tracing and Home Visiting are being carried out under the supervision of the Health Sister. Further staff are expected to be engaged in the near future.

Creek Hospital : Sisters' Quarters.—Project completed.

Clinics and Dispensaries.—Two of the three sites selected for development as combined dispensaries and out-patient clinics have been acquired. The first site, at Massey Street, Lagos, is being cleared for construction. It is anticipated one clinic will be completed by the end of 1958.

School of Medical Laboratory Technology.—Structural alterations to the Pathology Department (General Hospital) Broad Street, were put in hand in December 1957, and are expected to take about six months to complete. Training of Technicians, which commenced in 1954, is continuing ; two classes of about nine Student Technicians each can now be accommodated each year.

School of Dental Hygiene.—Conversion of part of the first floor of the General Hospital Building (Broad Street) has been completed and Training is now in progress. Recruitment of an officer for full time research into gum diseases is proceeding but the inability of the International Co-operation Administration to recruit a suitable officer has necessarily kept the Research Unit in abeyance.

Vaccine Production.—The Animal Houses were completed in 1957, and safety tests on the Yaba Yellow Fever Vaccine (which has now been approved as an internationally acceptable vaccine by World Health Organisation) will begin within the next few months. Plans for the proposed new Smallpox Vaccine Laboratory are complete and construction is expected to commence in July 1958. Plans for the alteration of the Rabies Vaccine Laboratory are being prepared.

Blood Transfusion Service.—It has been found necessary to revise the layout in respect of the new Blood Transfusion Centre. Plans have now been finalised and contract documents for construction of a new Blood Transfusion Centre, including a Blood Bank, consulting and waiting rooms and Laboratory are now being prepared. A site has been approved in close proximity to the Yaba out-patients Dispensary, the Domiciliary Midwifery Centre and the Federal Laboratory Service Headquarters, Yaba. Work is expected to commence in May 1958.

Lagos Ambulance Service.—This project consist of a Central Ambulance Station to be constructed in Ebute-Metta, comprising garages for approximately twelve vehicles, petrol pump, rest-room and other facilities for Ambulance Drivers. Plans have been drawn up and work will commence in 1958. It is expected a number of new ambulances intended to form the nucleus of an ambulance pool will shortly arrive.

Improvements to Creek and General Hospitals.—A large number of minor improvements including electrical work, air-conditioning, improved consulting and waiting room accommodation and staff accommodation have been effected at the Creek and General Hospitals. It is expected that final improvements within the total allocation of £27,500 will be completed in the early part of 1958.

Summary

	Revised Estimated Expenditure to 31-3-58	*Estimated Expenditure, 1958-59*	*Estimated Expenditure up to 31-3-59*
	£	£	£
Mainland Hospital (1st Phase) and Maternity Wing	100,000	400,000	500,000
Chest Clinic and School of Dental Hygiene ..	17,350	—	17,350
Creek Hospital, Sister Quarters	18,800	1,000	19,800
Clinics and Dispensaries :			
(*a*) Buildings	20,000	78,000	98,000
(*b*) Equipment	—	14,700	14,700
School of Medical Laboratory Technology :			
(*a*) Buildings	8,000	2,000	10,000
(*b*) Equipment	—	7,500	7,500
Vaccine Production Programme :			
(*a*) Buildings	3,500	28,000	31,500
(*b*) Equipment	—	24,500	24,500
Blood Transfusion Service :			
(*a*) Buildings	—	63,000	63,000
(*b*) Equipment	—	3,100	3,100
Lagos Ambulance Service :			
(*a*) Buildings	—	21,000	21,000
(*b*) Equipment	—	10,000	10,000
Improvements to Creek and General Hospitals ..	22,500	5,000	27,500
Total .. .. £	190,150	657,800	847,950

Meteorology

Buildings.—Progress during the year has been slow, the junior staff quarters at Gusau were completed, and quarters were built at Bamenda, but work has not yet commenced on the quarters at Kano, Kaduna, Maiduguri and Ikeja. It is hoped that the Headquarters extension will be completed during 1957-58 and that a start will be made with the building of the new Training School at Oshodi.

Equipment.—The observing network has been amplified, particularly insofar as evaporation and radiation measurements are concerned and further amplification is planned for the coming year. This development is directed particularly towards providing data for agricultural and hydrological studies. The facsimile receiver at Kano has established itself as a valuable tool and the provision of such a receiver at the Ikeja Forecast Office is planned for 1958-59. Progress has been made and will continue, in the application of radar and other electronic techniques to weather observation.

Communications.—Progress in this field has been disappointing primarily because of delays in the supply of equipment, though some improvement has been made in the wireless facilities available for the international dissemination of Nigerian weather information. It is hoped that the major elements of the meteorological teleprinter network will come into operation during the coming year.

	£
Revised Estimated Expenditure to 31-3-58	28,680
Estimated Expenditure, 1958-59	30,500
Total Estimated Expenditure up to 31-3-59	59,180

Natural Resources Research

Agriculture.—The future of Moor Plantation has not yet been settled between the Federal and Western Region Governments and it has not therefore possible to start work with the expansion of the Headquarters Organisation at Ibadan.

Three Senior Staff Quarters have been completed at Badeggi Rice Research Station. Work on an additional three senior staff quarters is in hand. Drawings of one double rest-house are expected to be completed shortly. Drawings for the Chemistry Laboratory have been completed. It is hoped that work on six junior service quarters, garage and workshops will commence shortly.

A site has been selected for the Plant Quarantine Station at Kano.

Site Plans of the Plant Quarantine Station Calabar have been prepared and forwarded for approval to the local authorities. Work on the Plant Quarantine Office has therefore not started but the Technical Officer-in-charge has been posted there.

Two senior staff quarters have been completed for Federal staff who will work at the Northern Region Research Station at Samaru.

The research programme during 1957-58 included research of a general nature into the control of plant diseases and pests and on fallows and the restoration of soil fertility. Ecological investigations were also included in the Western and Northern Regions. Valuable progress was made with the programme designed to improve food crops and in particular research into the following took place :—

Cassava.—Collection and classification of varieties, selection of high yielding and disease resistant strains, tests to establish optimum growing period.

Yams.—A general survey of yams grown in Nigeria, including the collection of information on the botany, agronomy and ethnology of each variety—the yam collection at Moor Plantation comprises 74 varieties ; research is being carried out into growth, flowering, germination and development.

The Department has achieved promising results in the control of yam beetle in the Eastern and Western Regions.

Citrus.—Yield trials are being conducted on oranges, grapefruit, lime, lemon, mandarins, tangerines and shaddock. Work on coffee, kola and tomatoes was carried out.

Fisheries.—Recruitment of staff has been initiated as a first step towards implementing the development proposals approved by the House at the Supplementary Budget Session last August.

Nigerian Coal Corporation

Work continues satisfactorily on the excavation of the new Ekulu Mine. Arrangments have been made by the Corporation to finance this projects partly from its own resources, and partly by bank loans, thus relieving the Federal Government of its obligation to provide the £400,000 originally hypothecated for this purpose.

Nigerian Ports Authority

Improvement of Ports.—Of the money provided for mechanisation, £443,000 has been spent, and the equipment bought is in use at Apapa, at the Customs Wharf in Lagos, and at Port Harcourt. It includes eight diesel hydraulic locomotives, five at Apapa and three at Port Harcourt, and additional mobile cranes, heavy duty trailers, and fork lift trucks have made the handling of cargo much more efficient. To date £100,000 has been spent at Lagos and Port Harcourt on the improvement of rail and road facilities, and £80,000 on the improvement of lighthouses and buoyage at Lagos, Calabar, Port Harcourt, and the Escravos river mouth. The lighting of the port of Lagos at night has as expected, much reduced the time which ships have to spend there, thereby increasing the capacity of the Port.

Housing.—The sum allocated for housing has been spent.

Craft Replacement.—A new grab dredger has been laid down, and should be delivered towards the end of the year ; it will cost £132,000, part of which will come from the Authority's own resources. Tenders have been invited for a new buoyage vessel, costing a little under £½ million, to replace the "Dayspring," and for a number of launches of various types. Attempts to purchase a suitable secondhand floating dock have failed, and designs for a new one, to cost in the vicinity of £½ million, are being prepared.

Finance.—The Ports Authority's satisfactory trading position has enabled it to effect capital expenditure estimated at £1,097,711 in 1957-58, and it is probable that about a futher £2 million will be incurred during 1958-59 ; the actual loans by Government from the Economic Programme to the Authority are likely to total only £954,000 by the end of 1958-59, and the allocation for loans to the Authority under the Economic Programme may therefore be reduced from £2 million to £1½ million.

	£
Revised Estimated Expenditure to 31-3-58	454,000
Estimated Expenditure 1958/59	500,000
Estimated Expenditure up to 31-3-59	954,000

Nigerian Housing Development Society

The Society continues to operate in the Lagos area. Loans have been granted to the L.E.D.B. for the erection of 150 houses under the freehold housing scheme. Building under Society Loans is also taking place in Apapa and on the Iteri Road Estate.

All houses built under the scheme with the assistance of the society's funds are subject to constant inspection by its staff surveyor.

	£
Revised Estimated Expenditure to 31-3-58	132,000
Estimated Expenditure 1958-59	50,000
Estimated Expenditure up to 31-3-59	182,000

Police

During the year 1957-58 the whole of the £850,000 originally allocated under the Economic Programme will have been spent or committed to provide living quarters for Junior Service Staff and Office accommodation, Police stations. In addition substantial improvements to quarters and offices initiated before the Economic Programme was framed and financed from the provision for uncompleted works from former programmes, were continued throughout 1957-58 and many of the projects completed. This will continue in 1958-59.

General.—Revised Estimates of Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1958 indicate that actual Capital Expenditure amounted in total to approximately £3 million during that year, which is some £2 million less than was expected. The bulk of this shortfall is attributable to the fact that building has not proceeded at the pace that was expected at the time that the Budget was drawn up and also because inability to commit the full allocation in the 1957-58 Budget for financial reasons necessitated a revision of the telecommunications programme and the delaying of orders for a portion of the Telephone Exchange equipment affected, with the result that although large consignments of new exchange equipment arrived during the year, a substantial portion of the total amount of equipment ordered during the year will not be received until 1958-59.

Telephone Exchange Equipment.—A great deal of planning has been carried out, but has taken longer than expected because of the decision to introduce subscribers' trunk dialling between Lagos and Ibadan and because of the necessity of ensuring that the design of automatic exchanges and switching equipment chosen is best suited to Nigerian conditions and is capable of development in the future in a manner which remains abreast of up-to-date practice. Specifications have been prepared for most of the automatic exchanges detailed in Sessional Paper No. 8/1957 and equipment ordered. It is expected that some equipment will arrive and some installation start by the end of 1958.

Special measures have been taken to ensure that the buildings and air-conditioning plant for the larger exchanges will be available by the time the equipment arrives.

Pending the introduction of automatic exchanges on a large scale a number of manual exchanges have been opened during the year and it is anticipated that a larger number of new manual exchanges will be opened during 1958 together with a number of minor automatic exchanges.

Transmission (Trunk Line) Equipment.—Orders for transmission equipment for use on radio and line trunks and also for use on rural lines have been placed and progressive delivery from the middle of 1958 is expected. This equipment will greatly increase the capacity of present line and radio paths and also allow service to be given to many rural exchanges and Call Offices over existing lines.

The maximum use is being made of all transmission equipment at present in the country to provide as many telephone trunks as possible and the increased revenue from telephone trunk calls is now beginning to reflect the increased use of this equipment.

Overhead and Underground Wire and Cable.—Specifications have been prepared and orders placed for most of the larger underground cable schemes required for the new automatic exchange installations. Work at Benin has been completed, the Apapa and Warri schemes are well advanced and work has been commenced on the Ibadan project. During the year 1958-59 the Apapa and Warri schemes will be completed and work will commence on other major schemes at Enugu, Kaduna and Kano.

Large quantities of cable have been ordered to carry out small underground cable schemes by direct labour. This cable is now becoming available in increasing quantities and a large number of such schemes are now in hand all over Nigeria and the Cameroons to provide service for subscribers on new exchanges and also extensions to existing exchanges. There are some 120 small cable schemes to be completed during the programme and provided some additional supervisory staff becomes available no difficulty is foreseen in completing this part of the programme by 1960.

Large quantities of stores for the building of overhead trunk routes have been ordered and this equipment is now becoming available, so that an increasing mileage of trunk routes can be constructed. During the year 1957-58 new routes were built between Awka and Ndiziogu, Enugu, Awgu and Okigwi and Ibadan and Iwo. Work has commenced on the extension of the Ibadan-Iwo route to Ejigbo and Oshogbo, Oyo to Iseyin, Owo to Ikare, Sapele to Warife and Koko, and Mallam Maduri to Hadejia. It is expected that work will commence during 1958 on a new telephone route between Makurdi and Kafanchan, and Sokoto, Agungu and Birnin Kebbi.

Local wooden poles have been used on the Ibadan-Iwo trunk route and the timber treatment plant which arrived in December, 1957 is at present being erected in Ibadan.

Radio Equipment.—After many set backs the main line V.H.F. radio trunk system has been completed and telephone and telegraph services over the system are in use between Lagos and Kaduna. Service has already been given to Lokoja, Idah and Ogbomosho over the system which is taking an ever increasing load as additional transmission equipment becomes available.

The work on the V.H.F. scheme to connect Nigeria and the Cameroons and to bring Mamfe, Bamenda and Ikom on to the trunk telephone system is well advanced. Most of the equipment is available and work has started on the Calabar terminal and on building the road and power line up to a height of 8,500 feet on the Cameroons Mountain. It is expected that the scheme will be completed by the end of 1958.

The equipment for the microwave system between Lagos and Ibadan to carry 120 telephone channels initially and 600 channels ultimately has been ordered and it is expected that installation will be completed by the end of the financial year 1958-59.

Minor V.H.F. schemes have been provided between Okene and Lokoja, Ogbomosho and Ilorin, Badagry and Lagos and schemes to connect Okitipupa, Ondo, Akure and Ibadan and Enugu and Nsukka will be completed during 1958.

A start has also been made on installing subscribers' V.H.F. radio equipment in the Lagos and Calabar areas and the number of systems will be progressively increased as equipment becomes available.

Staff.—Under the Bulk supplies Agreement for the Supply of Tele-communications Equipment arrangements have been made for the larger installations to be carried out by the Contractors and for technical staff to be loaned for planning and for the supervision of the installation of the smaller automatic exchange and transmission equipment projects. The remainder of the installation work is being carried out by Posts and Telegraphs staff and progress will largely depend upon the number of supervisory staff available. Indents for such staff have been submitted.

In order to release Posts and Telegraphs auto. trained staff for the installation of small rural automatic exchanges and to provide training for Nigerian Staff for the maintenance of the automatic exchanges detailed in Sessional Paper No. 8 of 1957, a contract for the maintenance of the Lagos Automatic Exchanges was negotiated with Messrs General Electric Company and commenced to operate in June 1957.

Buildings.—The construction of Post Offices and other buildings is not progressing as rapidly as was hoped. Four Post Offices from the 1956-57 programme are still outstanding and approximately 50% of the 1957-58 programme has not yet been started. Nevertheless, thirteen new Post Offices and two new Sorting Offices were opened during 1957-58. The building of eight other Post Offices is under way and the planning of twelve new major Post Offices is proceeding. It is hoped that during the coming year the construction of four new major Post Offices and thirty new Type-Design Post Offices will commence. It is also hoped to complete extensions to thirty-five existing Post Offices.

Demolition of the existing General Post Office, Marina, Lagos has begun and the construction of the new office will commence shortly.

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs with its own staff has built telephone exchanges at Ijebu Ode, Kafanchan, Ede and Ogbomoso ; it is expected that these buildings teams will have commenced work on a further seven telephone exchanges before the close of the curren financial year. In addition, as a result of further special measures, the construction of twelve major automatic telephone exchanges should start early in the coming year and these should all be completed in time to meet the target dates that have been set for the installation of the equipment which they have been designed to accomodate.

Other major projects completed during 1957 include :—
Headquarters Offices and Training School, Ibadan.
Two Storage Buildings, Oshodi.
Regional Stores, Kaduna.
V.H.F. Terminal Building, Kaduna.
Diesel Block of the Departmental Training School, Oshodi.
Security Fencing of Oshodi Receiving Station and Stores.

Work on the following major projects commenced or continued during 1957-58 :—
Ministerial and Headquarters Office : Extension.
Four-storey Block (with Postal wing) at Departmental Training School, Oshodi.
Main Telephone Exchange, Ibadan.
Relief Telephone Exchange, Ibadan.
Headquarters Offices and Training School, Kaduna.
Extension to Auto-manual Room at Lagos Telephone Exchange.

The following is a summary of approximate total expenditure on Posts and Telecommunications buildings and equipment during the period 1955-59 :—

	Revised Estimated Expenditure to 31-1-58	*Estimated Expenditure,* 1958-59	*Estimated Expenditure up to* 31-3-59
Buildings :	£	£	£
Office and Stores Accommodation	326,740	262,760	589,500
Extension to Posts and Telegraphs Headquarters ..	90,000	126,000	216,000
Lagos General Post Office	12,600	300,000	312,600
Post Offices and Ancilliary Buildings	172,970	449,200	622,170
Other Buildings (Exchanges, Work Shops, Training Schools, etc.)	704,750	980,870	1,685,620
Minor Works	27,290	20,000	47,290
Purchase of Sites	33,840	101,160	135,000
Total Buildings .. .. .. £	1,368,190	2,239,990	3,608,180

Engineering Equipment :		£	£	£
Telephone Exchange Equipment		171,170	1,093,940	1,265,110
Telephone Subscribers Installation External Distribution		686,740	1,098,540	1,785,280
Telegraphs and Telephone Trunk and Junction Routes, Development		365,780	741,500	1,107,280
Telegraph and Telephone Radio Trunk and Junction Routes Development		1,001,410	452,250	1,453,660
Radio Telegraph System		101,860	9,890	111,750
Telegraph Office Equipment		56,250	134,190	190,440
Technical Assistance		55,000	70,000	125,000
Maintenance, Construction and Workshops Equipment		49,070	16,780	65,850
Testing, Measuring and Recording Equipment		15,700	3,800	19,500
Electric Power Supplies		23,340	11,660	35,000
Total Engineering Equipment ..	£	2,526,320	3,632,550	6,158,870
Miscellaneous Equipment		954,740	206,070*Cr*	748,670
Sub P.O.'s Const Grants		—	10,000	10,000
Completed Projects, etc.		193,800	—	193,800
Total Others	£	1,148,540	196,070*Cr*	952,470
GRAND TOTAL	£	5,043,050	5,676,470	10,719,520

PRISONS

(*i*) *Warders Quarters and Cell Blocks.*—Work on the construction of Warders Quarters and Cell Blocks at Ijebu-Ode and Ilesha is now complete.

(*ii*) *First Offenders Prison—Ijero, Mosaba Area.*—Work on this project was held up until September due to exceptional rains ; considerable progress has since been made, the first four cell blocks being now under construction by Prison labour.

(*iii*) *Borstal Institution Northern Region.*—No progress has been made on this project due to failure to recruit a suitable United Kingdom Prison Officer to take charge. If such an officer cannot be found it may be necessary to abandon this site and contruct a Borstal Institution close to the open Prison at Kakuri under the supervision of the Superintendent in charge of Kakuri Convict Prison.

(*iv*) *Warders Quarters Kaduna, Calabar and Onitsha.*—Work has not yet begun because of prior commitments of the Public Works Department, but is expected to start before the end of the current financial year.

(*v*) *Cell Blocks—Warri and Kaduna.*—Three blocks will have been completed by Prison labour at Kaduna and two at Jos by the end of March 1958. Work is to begin shortly on Cell Blocks at Warri Prison.

New Proposals.—The following additional projects are proposed and if approved it is expected they will be begun during 1958-59.

(*a*) *Extension to the Warders Training School.*—Extension to the Training School is proposed to accelerate the Nigerianisation of the Department by the Training of 24 Assistant Superintendents per year at a cost of £23,000 to provide extra accommodation and messrooms and ancillary facilities.

(*b*) *Additional Warders Quarters at Ikoyi.*—Warders are living in greatly overcrowded and substandard quarters and it is proposed to erect two blocks of Obalende-type flats to accommodate them. Cost of this project will be £54,000.

(c) *Double tiered Beds for Convicts.*—It is proposed to purchase 12,000 two tiered Vono metal-framed beds at a cost of £45,000. This will provide additional badly needed sleeping space and at the same time be more hygienic and economical than the present bed boards, which require frequent replacement. The total allocation under the Economic Programme for Prisons will now be £631,500.

	£
Revised Estimated Expenditure to 31-3-58	177,230
Estimated Expenditure, 1958-59	317,000
Estimated Expenditure up to 31-3-59..	494,230

Public Works

Highways and Bridges.—Victoria-Mamfe-Bamenda Road (204 *miles*).—Bituminous surfacing work has now reached Mile 29 North of Kumba, a total distance of 93 miles from Victoria. The replacement of all temporary bridges has been completed between Mamfe and Bamenda. A contract has been prepared for reconstruction and surfacing 42 miles of the road from mile 35 North of Kumba to mile 77. The project is to go out to international tender shortly in an effort both to attract new contractors of international repute to Nigeria and to keep down the cost of construction.

Uba-Bama Road (99 *miles*).—Road construction has now reached Madagali which is some 47 miles from Uba. Bridge construction follows closely behind. Two major bridges at Delicim and Wandu have been completed.

Maiduguri-Bama Road (42 *miles*).—Contract documents have been prepared and international tenders are being invited for the complete reconstruction and tarring of this road. Work will commence in the 1958-59 dry season.

Gombe-Kumo-Ture Road (41 *miles*).—Reconstruction of this road from Gombe town southward is in progress. Construction will then proceed between Kumo and Ture for another 20 miles.

Sokoto-Illela (55 *miles*).—17 miles have been rehabilitated. Reconstruction of the embankments across the swamp of the Sokoto River, together with investigation of sites for new bridges over the Rima River are now being carried out.

Bama/Dar-al-Jimail Road.—This project has been deferred as it is considered unsuitable for the Maiduguri-Fort Lamy road link.

Takum-Bissaula-Kamine Road (80 *miles*).—8 miles from Takum have been completed. Work is now in progress in the Southern Cameroons from the Kamine end towards Dumbo village—10 miles have been completed.

Jega-Yelwa-Kontagora Road (30 *miles only*).—Reconstruction is planned only for that section of road between mile 16 and mile 46 from Yelwa. In this section there is one major bridge, over the Giro River. The road reconstruction and minor bridging will be substantially completed in March 1958.

Yola-Bamenda (56 *miles only*).—Work is still concentrated on the 28 miles between Jimtari and Serti and this section is likely to be completed by April 1958. Then the section from Jada to Sugu, another 28 miles, will be undertaken.

Lagos-Apapa Approach Roads.—Work has continued on the Iddo Overbridge and the Ebute Metta Causeway, near Iganmu. Both projects will be completed by June 1959.

A contract for the construction of Western Avenue has been finalised and work has started on the project.

Bituminous Surfacing and Widening (1,176 *miles*).—179 miles of Federal road have been tarred this year either for the first time or as widening from 12 feet to 22 feet. This brings the total mileage completed since the start of the programme to 250. Work is in progress on a further 329 miles and contracts are in hand for another 550 miles.

Bridge Strengthening.—The contract for reconstruction of 110 bridges on the Lagos-Mando road is in full progress, 35 per cent of the bridges have been completed and work on a further 35 per cent is in progress.

The Gusau-Sokoto bridge strengthening contract has been started.

Work on the Kubani Bridge at Zaria is also in progress. Carter Bridge repairs will be completed in May. Documents and drawings are being prepared for a contract for a new double carriageway bridge over the Imo River at Owerrinta.

The Agbarakin and Effo bridges between Ilorin and Lokoja have been completed and work is in progress on the Mopa bridge. Work on numerous other small bridges of 30 feet and 40 feet spans is in progress.

Zaria-Kano Road (107 *miles*).—A further 11 miles of this road have been finished this year, making a total of 68 miles completed. Work has been concentrated on the major bridges which must be finished before plant can have access to the remaining sections of the road. The Challowa bridge, 230 feet long, is now open. There are to be two major bridges over the Kogin Kano river; that at mile 96½ from Zaria will be 700 feet long and is now about 10 per cent complete; the bridge at mile 74 will be 720 feet long and construction is about to start.

Ijebu-Ode-Benin Road (133 *miles*).—The first stage of the road has been completed as far as Otu (mile 76) from the Ijebu-Ode end and as far as a point 15 miles from the Benin end. All bridges except for four minor ones have been completed.

Calabar-Manfe Road (104 *miles*).—This project is substantially complete.

Yola-Takum Road (287 *miles*).—Construction of the 1,200 foot Taraba bridge has continued and will be completed during 1958-59. Work progresses satisfactorily on minor bridges, culverts and road construction. 50 miles of road remain to be completed.

Kano-Maiduguri Road (373 *miles*).—251 miles have now been tarred and work will continue in 1958-59. Work is in progress between mile 84 and Kari by direct labour and between Damaturu and Beni Sheik.

Road Equipment.—The majority of the road plant bought under the original allocation has now been delivered and is in use.

Additional Projects.—Projects under construction from funds provided by the International Co-operation Administration:

(*i*) *Bauchi-Kari Road* (90 miles).—Tarring of this road is in hand and 12 miles have been completed by direct labour.

(*ii*) *Ikom-Manfe Road* (42 miles).—The reconstruction and tarring of this section of Trunk Road A. 11 is now about 35 per cent complete—16 miles have been reconstructed and tarred.

New Proposals

Increased Costs.—In paragraph 46 of the Economic Programme it was noted that the estimates on which the Programme was based were "necessarily prepared before recent increases in salaries and wages came into effect." The high labour content of estimates for road works renders them particularly susceptible to changes in wage rates, and it is therefore not surprising that a large part of the margin for increased costs included in the original plan should be

required for the road programme. The rise in costs, which in the case of some contract works amounts to 100 per cent and in the case of some direct labour works to 50 per cent is largely due to increased wage and salary rates since wages represent about 60-70 per cent of the cost of a road project.

A total of £4,987,000 is required to complete projects included in the original Economic Programme as follows :—

Project	*Approved Estimated Cost*	*Revised Estimated Cost*	*Increase*
	£	£	£
Victoria-Bamenda	848,000	1,200,000	352,000
Uba-Bama	400,000	440,000	40,000
Maiduguri-Bama	500,000	650,000	150,000
Gombe-Kumo	184,000	250,000	66,000
Sokoto-Illela	80,000	100,000	20,000
Takum-Kamine	480,000	480,000	—
Jega-Kontagora	157,000	173,000	16,000
Yola-Bamenda	150,000	150,000	—
Lagos-Apapa	1,925,000	2,100,000	175,000
Bituminous surfacing ..	4,447,000	6,438,000	1,991,000
Bridge strengthening	2,147,000	2,500,000	353,000
Kano-Maiduguri	766,000	900,000	124,000
Zaria-Kano	67,000	300,000	233,000
Ijebu-Ode-Benin	345,000	723,000	378,000
Calabar-Manfe	25,000	25,000	—
Yola-Takum	290,000	319,000	29,000
Road Equipment	700,000	1,000,000	300,000
Ferries	100,000	110,000	10,000
Consultants fees	50,000	50,000	—
Rehabilitation Trunk "A"	200,000	950,000	750,000
Total	13,871,000	18,858,000	4,987,000

The revised estimated costs are based on tenders now received from contracts and on actual expenditure on works carried out by direct labour.

Approval is therefore sought to increase the present Economic Programme allocation in respect of these projects by the sum of £4,987,000.

New Projects

In order to extend the bituminous surfacing programme an additional £975,000 is urgently needed. An additional £25,000 is required to construct Malu Road so that road access will be possible to certain Government buildings in the Apapa area, *e.g.*, the new Government Prison and Government Press. A further £500,000 is required to extend the bridging programme. The total for these additional projects is £1,500,000 and approval is therefore sought for the provision of this sum.

The additional total allocation for Highways and Bridges should therefore be increased by £6,487,000. Against this a saving of £84,000 is available as a result of the deferment of the construction of the Bama/Dar-el-Jimail road (*see* above) making a net increase of £6,403,000 bringing the total allocation under this Head to £20,358,000.

Summary

	Revised Estimated Expenditure to 31-3-58	*Estimated Expenditure,* 1958-59	*Estimated Expenditure up to* 31-3-59
	£	£	£
New construction and rehabilitation ..	4,232,140	3,106,900*	7,339,040*
Bituminous surfacing and widening ..	1,040,760	2,076,320	3,117,080
Bridge strengthening	1,010,960	739,040	1,750,000
Ferries	50,160	47,900	98,060
Road equipment	604,890	265,110	870,000
Consultants fees	18,830	20,000	38,830
Totals	£6,957,740	6,255,270	13,213,010

Other Public Works

Lagos Water Supply : Western Avenue.—One elevated steel tank of 1 million gallons capacity is now complete and in use. The other at Onikan will be completed soon. A new low-lift pumping station is being built at Iju ; the pumps for this station have arrived and switchgear is on order. A new high-lift pump has been bought and is being installed at Iju. Survey and plans for a new 42 inch main from Iju to Lagos are complete. New Main's are being installed in Lagos, particularly in Slum Clearance areas.

Lagos Sewerage Scheme Investigation.—The report of the Consulting Engineers is still under consideration. Meanwhile a pilot scheme for discharging from septic tanks into the lagoon at Apapa has been initiated.

Senior Staff Housing Planning and Minor Works.—Senior Staff Housing which formerly appeared in the Programme "Other Public Works" has now for convenience been grouped with "Works under £25,000" and appears under the above Heading in the Appendices to this Report. Steady progress has been made with the Senior Staff Housing Programme and with the numerous other small projects but a further £500,000 is required for Senior staff housing.

New Proposals : Office Accommodation.—(*a*) A new multi-departmental office block is now being built by contract on Molony Street having been modified to house *inter alia* the Cabinet, Prime Minister's Offices at an additional cost of £45,000.

(*b*) Marina Office Block, Working drawings are well advanced for the proposed office block on the Customs Headquarters site and the contract for this will be let during 1958-59. £150,000 was provided in the Economic Programme allocation for the purpose but it is considered that this valuable site should be fully developed for which purpose £25,000 will be required increasing the allocation in the Economic Programme to £400,000.

(*c*) *Office Accommodation : G.P.O. Headquarters.*—It is proposed to increase the layout of the present General Post Office building on the Marina to 6 stories to provide additional office accommodation, the estimated cost of this extension will be £210,000.

**Note* : Provision for Housing Minor Works is now shown under a separate Allocation, *see* paragraph above.

(*d*) *Lagos Water Supply : (Further Extension).*—The sum of £1,000,000 provided in the original Economic Programme allocation for the Lagos Water Supply is already fully committed. Demand continues to increase at an annual rate of 20 per cent and it is necessary to provide a further £390,000 for the extension of a new 42" water main from Shaga reservoir to Yaba to relieve the general water shortage in the Lagos area.

(*e*) *Lagos Works Organisation Yard.*—£25,000 was provided in the original Economic Programme for a new yard for the Lagos Works organisation to replace the existing yard in Wesley Street. The site is cramped and it is now desired to bring all sections of the yard into one place at an additional cost of £75,000.

(*f*) *Parliament Buildings.*—The need for expanded Parliamentary accommodation is clear and a provisional allocation of £1,300,000 is sought for this purpose. Extensive and dignified buildings are necessary but much time will elapse before firm estimates can be prepared and the necessary site selected.

(*g*) *Housing for Legislators.*—The new House will seat 372 Legislators and provision of £550,000 is sought to provide extra living accommodation.

(*h*) *Housing for Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries.*—Three new Ministers houses at a cost of £35,000 each and 4 new Parliamentary Secretary's houses at £15,000 each are required ; total cost of £165,000.

(*i*) *Housing for Speaker and President.*—Houses for the Speaker and President of the Senate at the sum of £35,000 each are required; total cost £70,000.

(*j*) *Supreme Court Extension.*—Two additional Court Rooms together with Judges Chambers are required for the High Court of Lagos and the Southern Cameroons ; £70,000 is required for the purpose.

The proposed expansion of the Marina and General Post Office blocks makes it possible to defer for the time being the projects for adding to the Medical Headquarters block and for the Lagos Works Organisation Office ; the £85,000 provided in the original Economic Programme for these purposes together with a Saving of £15,000 on security measures at the Federal Public Works Department Stores at Port Harcourt can be set off against the increases proposed above bringing the total increases to £3,025,000 and the programmed allocation to £5,510,700.

SUMMARY

	Revised Estimated Expenditure to 31-3-58	*Estimated Expenditure* 1958-59	*Estimated Expenditure up to* 31-3-59
	£	£	£
Lagos Water Supply	332,430	287,570	620,000
Office Accommodation	182,300	373,700	556,000
Lagos Sewerage Scheme	6,070	13,930	20,000
Senior Service Housing Planning and Minor Works	2,231,850	1,606,880	3,838,730
Housing for Legislators	322,490	284,210	606,700
Law Courts Lagos	—	50,000	50,000
Plant and Equipment	180,850	219,450	360,300
Lagos Works Organisation Yard ..	—	30,000	30,000
Parliament Buildings	—	300,000	300,000
Stores Port Harcourt Security Measures	12,000	10,000	22,000
Total	£3,227,990	5,175,740	6,403,730

Railway

Capital expenditure during 1957-58 is estimated at £5,967,000, and during 1958-59 at £6,125,000, exclusive of provision for the Bornu Extension. Planned Government finance for the Railway (including provision for the Bornu Extension) for the whole Economic Programme period amounts to £19,500,000, but up to the 31st of March, 1959, is estimated at only £3,000,000.

Track Improvements.—The relaying of 151 miles between Port Harcourt and Enugu is proceeding satisfactorily, and 80 miles will be completed by the end of March, 1958.

Material for 60 miles of relaying on the Lagos-Ibadan section has been indented for, and work is expected to start in October 1958.

Advance planning for the relaying of the section Enugu-Makurdi has now begun, and track material has been ordered.

Station Improvements.—Remodelling, including re-signalling of Offa, Zaria and Kano, has been completed and work is nearing completion at Minna and Enugu. Out of a total of 22 new crossing stations which were to have been completed by 1960, 17 have been completed and the balance of 5 are expected to be completed this year.

Rolling Stock.—Of the 788 wagons and 89 coaching vehicles shown as being on indent in the last report, 248 wagons and 37 coaching vehicles have been received. The total number of vehicles now on order or under indent is 1,017 wagons and 66 coaching vehicles. The total cost of this rolling stock is estimated at over £6 million.

Eighteen diesel electric locomotives of 1,300 h.p. capacity have just been ordered from the General Motors Corporation in the United States; delivery is due to commence 7 months from receipt of the order, and to be completed in 10 months. These locomotives will greatly assist the Corporation to move the record groundnut crop, and the cotton crop.

Training.—The school for wireless communication training, opened in January, 1957, held three courses, each of four months, and out of the 60 pupils who attended 80 per cent were successful. The training school is still restricted to 20 pupils per course, which number meets the Corporation's requirements.

General arrangement drawings for the Central Training College at Zaria, expected to cost about £¾ million, have been received from the consulting architect, and are being examined. In view, however, of heavy capital commitments during 1955-60, it will be necessary to include this project in plans for the ensuing five years.

Extensive improvements to workshops, plant, machinery, signals and communications, running sheds and power stations continue to be carried out, all of which are being financed from the Corporation's own resources.

Bornu Railway Extension.—The staking of the centre line of the proposed railway extension to Maiduguri, in the Bornu Province, has been completed, and tenders have been received for the construction of the first section from Kuru to Bauchi. A technical mission from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development visited Nigeria in October and November 1957, to examine the project on the ground, and it is hoped that, as a result of this visit, an invitation to negotiate a loan will be received shortly. The means by which the extension is to be financed are, therefore, not yet finally settled, but it is hoped that these will be determined in time for the first contract to be placed during the current financial year.

	£
Revised Estimated Expenditure to 31-3-58	—
Estimated Expenditure 1958-59	3,000,000
Estimated Expenditure up to 31-3-59	3,000,000

Social Welfare

Girls approved School.—The estimated cost of this project has been found to exceed the sum of £12,000 allocated and provision has been given to transfer the sum of £13,000 from money provided for Juvenile Delinquency Services, making a total of £25,000. Plans are being drawn up and work is expected to commence early in 1958.

Departmental Headquarters for Juvenile Delinquency Services.—This project has been reduced by the sum of £13,000 transferred to Girls Approved School item above. Land is now being acquired on which to build an Administrative block and Juvenile Court.

	£
Revised Estimated Expenditure to 31-3-58	—
Estimated Expenditure, 1958-59	52,000
Estimated Expenditure up to 31-3-59	52,000

State Bank

The Loynes' Report on "the Establishment of a Nigerian Central Bank, Introduction of a Nigerian Currency and other associated matters" was published on the 1st November, 1957. A Bill for the establishment of a Central Bank is to be introduced at the Budget Meeting of the House of Representatives. The Central Bank is to be built on the site now occupied by the Central Region Headquarters of the Nigeria Police at Tinubu Square, Lagos. A consultant has examined the site and is at present engaged in producing sketch plans of the Bank building for approval. It is estimated that the building should be ready for occupation by the middle of 1959 at the latest.

	£
Revised Estimated Expenditure to 31-3-58	—
Estimated Expenditure 1958/59	200,000
Estimated Expenditure up to 31-3-59	200,000

Survey

Frame Work Surveys : Precise levelling for the NEDECO investigation of the Niger-Benue rivers has been completed according to the terms of the original contract, *i.e.*, the Niger/Benue rivers from Garua in the French Cameroons to Patani at the head of the Niger delta.

Extra work for NEDECO has been necessary particularly in the Yola area for levelling between Gurin on the Benue and Beka on the Faro in the French Cameroons, and also for the establishment of additional intermediate bench marks along the Niger and Benue. In all, 4,000 miles of levelling have now been completed for the NEDECO investigation.

400 miles of Geodetic Levelling for the Nigerian Precise Level Network have been completed during the the 1957-58 season and another 400 miles benchmarked. This work is mainly in the Western Region except for one line between Jos and Numan. The Geodetic Levelling Party now have their Headquarters at Akure, and the strength of the party has been reduced now that the main NEDECO levelling programme is completed.

The reconnaissance work for Primary Triangulation has been completed in the Southern Cameroons and final observations are to commence in March 1958. This work is being done by the Directorate of Overseas Surveys with the assistance of Federal Survey Staff already in the Southern Cameroons. The work for this chain of triangulation will require the fixing of about 50 points in a chain of triangulation about 400 miles long. It is proposed to undertake the following during 1958-59 :—

(*a*) Completion of any outstanding requirements for NEDECO.

(*b*) To continue the Nigerian Geodetic Level network from Lokoja through Okene, Owo, Akure, Ondo, Okitipupa, Ijebu-Ode to Lagos, with branches through Benin and Warri and to complete the line Jos-Numan.

(*c*) To continue and complete the primary triangulation observation in the Southern Cameroons.

Topographical Survey : A topographical survey party was formed during the year and is at present based at Akure working on the control traverses for air photos which have been taken for the national mapping in this area. This traversing is required over an area of 5 standard sheets of the 1/100,000 national map programme (*i.e.*, over an area of approximately 5,500 square miles). The work is impeded because it is mainly in forest country. Progress to date is 150 miles of secondary traverse, 200 miles of tertiary traverse, and 130 miles of topographical traverse. Traverses of primary accuracy were not required during the current year as there are sufficient of these in the area for immediate use.

During 1958-59, however, it is proposed to continue and complete control work for the five 1/100,000 sheets in the Akure area and to commence control work on sheets adjacent to this if possible. A further 800 miles of travelling will be necessary to complete the present programme at Akure.

Aerial Photography : Work with the chartered Survey aircraft continued, 25,000 square miles being photographed during the 1957-58 season. 20% of this was for the completion of national mapping at a scale of 1/100,000 and the remainder for special mapping for Regional and Federal Departments, Public Authorities, and Commercial Firms (Oil Companies etc.). Some 200 square miles near Accra were photographed at the request of the Ghana Government. Contract air survey work under the C.D.W. Scheme was flown by the Aircraft Operating Company in the upper Benue valley 10,000 square miles being completed. This contract work is under the control of the Directorate of Overseas Surveys.

It is proposed to continue work during 1958-59 with the chartered Survey aircraft on the National Mapping Programme and any specific projects that may be required by the Federal and Regional Governments, an additional £750,000 is required for accelerating this programme.

Map Making : Work commenced on the new wing of the Federal Survey Headquarters Office on 20th of November, 1957, and is expected to be completed by July 1958.

Survey Training School : Due to the lack of qualified instructors and the disappointing results obtained to-date it is not desired to proceed with this Training School, thus effecting a saving of £26,000.

It is proposed to hold training classes instead for Survey Assistants at the Federal Survey Field Headquarters at Akure. Survey Assistants who show special ability will be sent to the Nigerian College of Technology at Enugu or to the University College, Ibadan if places can be found for them.

Candidates for Senior appointments on the Federal Survey Department are given practical training on field work for at least six months. If, during this training period a candidate shows that he is physically and temperamentally suited for field work, he is sent for training to the School of Military Survey in England for a course lasting about 14 months. If he successfully completes the Newbury course, he then returns to Nigeria for duty with the Survey Department.

New Proposals: Approval is sought for the provision of £40,000 to meet the increased cost of aerial Survey and for the purchase of new and improved survey and map making equipment. As mentioned above £50,000 is also required to accelerate the National Mapping Programme. Taking into account £26,000 saving on the Survey Training School, a net increase of £64,000 is proposed, bringing the total allocation for Survey to £297,300.

	£
Revised Estimate of Expenditure to March 1958	113,420
Estimated Expenditure, 1958/59	95,920
Estimated Expenditure to 31st March, 1959	209,340

Veterinary

The Production of animal vaccines for issue to Nigeria and other West African territories, is expected to reach six million doses.

Freeze driers and a 55 kw. diesel electric generator for emergency use have been received and equipment for the extension of the water supply has been ordered. Progress on building works has been slow, only the isolation block and one block of six Senior staff flats being completed during the year. Several buildings have been erected from funds provided for animal housing.

Recruitment of staff continued at a reasonable level. The training programme for Veterinary Assistants and laboratory technicians continued : two Technicians succeeded in passing the inter-mediate examination of the Institute of Medical Laboratory Technologists.

Major works for commencement in 1958-59 include new laboratories and four A3 quarters for senior staff, modernisation of existing laboratories and extension to workshops ; students, quarters and classrooms ; stores ; Junior Service Quarters (5 type "B" and 13 type "C") and animal housing and parasitology block.

It is proposed to purchase a colloid mill, incubators, hay baler and various other equipment during 1958-59.

	£
Revised Estimate Expenditure to 31-3-58	26,380
Estimated Expenditure 1958-59	419,420
Estimated Expenditure up to 31-3-59	445,800

SOURCES OF FUNDS

	A *Amount included in Economic Programme (White Paper No. 2/1956)*	*B* *Amount included in 1st Progress Report of the Economic Programme (S.P. No. 2/1957)*	*C* *Latest Figures*
	£m	*£m*	*£m*
General Revenue Balance on 31-3-56 not required as working capital	7.0†	7.375*	7.375*
Balance of Loan Development Fund	6.9†	6.886*	6.886*
Balance of Highways Capital Account	0.6†	0.788*	0.788*
P.W.D. Marine Renewals Fund	2.0†	1.985*	1.985*
Transfer from Revenue Equalisation Fund	—	4.818*	4.818*
Custodian of Enemy Property and Nigerian Railway Pension Reserve Fund	2.3†‡	2.050†‡	3.771†‡
E. P. Exp. charged to Revenue in 1955-56	—	2.297*	2.297*
Contributions from Annual Revenue including Budget Surpluses :			
1956-57	23.0†	10.617†	15.01*
1957-58		6.225	10.623†
1958-59		12.5†	9.0†
1959-60			9.0†
1960-62 (Two years)	—	—	10.0†
Internal Loans	21.3†	21.3†	21.3†
External Loans	30.0†	15.0†	7.5
Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	4.15††	4.15††	4.15††
Miscellaneous Grants	—	—	0.756†
Total 1956-60	—	—	—
Total 1956-62 £	97.25m	95.991m	115.259

* Actual amount received.

† Estimated figures.

†† Total sum set aside by H.M.G. to provide grants in respect of approved schemes of the Federal Government.

‡ The figures in the first two columns were net estimates of what would be available after extinguishing the Government's liability for annual allowances, etc., of employees of the Railway Corporation and Ports Authority. The latest figure of £3.771m is a gross figure which for accounting reasons includes the cost (£1.6m) of extinguishing these liabilities.

If the latest figure is reduced to a net figure comparable with the two earlier figures it becomes £2.17m.

m Million.

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT FUND

1956-57

	£		£
Receipts as at 1st April, 1956 :—		**Adjustments as at 31st March, 1956 :—**	
General Revenue Balance at 31st March, 1956	30,187,112	Expenditure under former Appendix 'I'	21,676,044
Balance of Loan Development Fund	6,886,191	Expenditure under former Appendix 'H'	856,654
Balance of Highways Capital Account	788,276	Expenditure under former Appendix 'Q'	229,865
Balance of P.W.D. Renewals Funds	84,755	Expenditure under former Appendix 'R'	50,000
Transfer from Marine Renewals Fund	1,900,000	Sundry Adjustments	37
Marketing Board Loan : instalment	2,000,000		
Transfer from Revenue Expenditure Fund	4,817,750	**Expenditure, 1956-57 :—**	
Other Receipts, 1956-57 :—		Head 601—Loans	2,181,000
		Head 602—Highways and Bridges	3,300,231
Loans from Marketing Board : final payment	9,300,0000	Head 603—Public Works Extraordinary	2,563,658
Contribution from Recurrent Budget (including C.D. and W. Grants)	8,588,725	Head 604—Capital : Posts and Telegraphs	1,272,567
Sundry Adjustments	23,617	Head 605—Other Capital Expenditure	3,426,162
		Balance as at 31st March, 1957	29,020,208
	£64,576,426		£64,576,426

1957-58

Balance at 1st April, 1957	29,020,208		
General Revenue Balance in excess of £5,000,000 ..	7,462,483		
Revised Estimated Receipts, 1957-58 :—		**Revised Estimated Expenditure, 1957-58 :—**	
Contributions from Recurrent Budget	5,672,550	Head 601—Loans	1,662,000
Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	1,120,000	Head 602—Highways and Bridges	3,823,950
International Co-operation Administration Grants ..	130,000	Head 603—Public Works Extraordinary	4,220,880
Other Grants-in-Aid	27,000	Head 604—Capital : Posts and Telegraphs	3,042,860
Nigerian Railway Pensions Reserve Fund	2,831,155	Head 605—Other Capital Expenditure	8,825,730
Custodian of Enemy Property	835,000	Estimated Balance at 31st March, 1958	25,522,976
	£47,098,396		£47,098,396

STATEMENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT FUND

1958-59

	£		£
Estimated Balance at 1st April, 1958	25,522,976	Estimated Expenditure, 1958-59 :—	
Estimated Receipts, 1958-59 :—		Head 601—Loans	6,870,000
Contributions from Recurrent Budget	7,042,550	Head 602—Highways and Bridges	6,542,100
Contribution from General Revenue Balance in excess of £5,000,000	3,840,390	Head 603—Public Works Extraordinary	7,845,360
Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	1,027,110	Head 604—Capital : Posts and Telegraphs	5,776,470
International Co-operation Administration Grants ..	94,280	Head 605—Other Capital Expenditure	9,805,740
		Estimated Balance at 31st March, 1959	687,636*
	£37,527,306		£37,527,306

* *Excludes* external loan assistance and further contributions from the General Revenue Balance in excess of £5,000,000 as at the 31st March, 1959.

APPENDIX III

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

I.—Capital Expenditure on Government Account

Section	*Revised Economic Programme Allocation* 1955-62	*Total Committed*	*Estimated Expenditure up to* 31-3-59
	£	£	£
Aviation	1,456,500	1,456,500	740,290
Broadcasting	400,000	400,000	400,000
Building Research	80,000	80,000	31,500
Customs and Excise	126,700	126,700	126,700
Defence	4,325,000	3,371,200	3,171,370
Education—General	2,365,180	2,365,180	1,753,080
Education—Higher	3,262,000	3,262,000	3,262,000
Geological Survey and Mining	45,000	45,000	45,000
Government Press	350,000	350,000	260,460
Industry	1,010,750	1,010,750	771,350
Lagos Town Planning	4,399,100	4,399,100	3,672,100
Medical and Health	1,555,750	1,555,750	1,547,950
Meteorology	76,000	76,000	59,180
Natural Resources Research	744,000	616,380	445,800
Police	1,550,000	1,201,280	840,130
Ports and Inland Waterways	9,802,000	9,791,000	3,584,860
Posts and Telegraphs	12,508,500	12,508,500	10,719,520
Prisons	631,000	613,500	494,230
Public Works Department :—			
(*i*) Highways and Bridges	20,358,000	20,358,000	13,213,010
(*ii*) Other Public Works	4,505,700	4,505,700	2,009,000
(*iii*) Office Accommodation	1,005,000	1,005,000	556,000
Records Office	50,600	50,600	50,600
Social Welfare	52,000	52,000	52,000
State (Central) Bank	750,000	400,000	200,000
Survey	297,300	297,300	209,340
Senior Staff Housing, etc.	5,439,900	4,656,230	3,838,730
Total £	78,146,480	75,571,670	51,355,200

II.—Capital Expenditure Loans

Section	*Revised Economic Programme Allocation* 1955-62	*Total Committed*	*Estimated Expenditure up to* 31-3-59
	£	£	£
Building Society	500,000	500,000	182,000
Cameroons Development Corporation	1,000,000	1,000,000	258,000
Electricity	8,670,000	8,670,000	4,500,000
Hotels	40,000	40,000	40,000
Industry	500,000	500,000	200,000
Lagos Town Planning	1,150,000	1,150,000	760,000
Nigerian Ports Authority	1,500,000	1,500,000	954,000
Nigerian Railway Corporation	19,500,000	19,500,000	3,000,000
Total £	32,860,000	32,860,000	9,894,000
(1) Capital Expenditure on Government Account	78,146,480	75,571,670	51,355,200
(2) Capital Expenditure : Loans	32,860,000	32,860,000	9,894,000
(3) Margin for Increased Cost	3,000,000	600,000	600,000
Total £	114,006,480	109,031,670	61,849,200

For particulars of changes in Economic Programme Allocations *see* Appendix IV. Above allocations are those proposed in this Report.

REVISED ECONOMIC PROGRAMME ALLOCATIONS, 1955-62

Section	Allocation hitherto approved	Increase in Cost	New Projects	Total Increase	Savings	Net Increase	Net Decrease	Allocation now proposed
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Aviation	1,400,000	—	750,000	750,000	693,500	56,500	—	1,456,500
2. Broadcasting	400,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	400,500
3. Building Research	80,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	80,000
4. Building Society	500,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	500,000
5. Cameroons Development Corporation	1,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000,000
6. Customs and Excise	126,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	126,700
7. Defence	4,531,000	158,000	250,000	408,000	614,000	—	206,000	4,325,000
8. Education—General	1,783,180	172,000	410,000	582,000	—	582,000	—	2,365.180
9. Education—Higher	1,459,000	—	2,000,000	2,000,000	197,000	1,803,000	—	3,262,000
10. Electricity	8,670,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,670,000
11. Geological Survey and Mining	45,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	45,000
12. Government Press	350,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	350,000
13. Hotels	40,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,000
14. Industry	1,260,750	—	250,000	250,000	—	250,000	—	1,510,750
15. Lagos and Town Planning	4,979,100	730,000	80,000	800,000	230,000	570,000	—	5,549,100
16. Medical and Health	2,575,750	—	—	—	20,000	—	20,000	2,555,750
17. Meteorology	76,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	76,000
18. Natural Resources Research	1,044,000	—	—	—	300,000	—	300,000	744,000
19. Nigerian Coal Corporation	400,000	—	—	—	400,000	—	400,000	—
20. Nigerian Ports Authority	2,000,000	—	—	—	500,000	—	500,000	1,500,000
21. Ports and Inland Waterways	11,097,000	22,000	746,000	768,000	2,063,000	—	1,295,000	9,802,000
22. Nigerian Railway Corporation	19,500,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,500,000
23. Police	850,000	—	700,000	700,000	—	700,000	—	1,550,000
24. Posts and Telegraphs	12,508,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,508,500
25. Prisons	509,500	—	122,000	122,000	—	122,000	—	631,500

APPENDIX IV—continued

REVISED ECONOMIC PROGRAMME ALLOCATIONS, 1955-62

Section	*Allocation hitherto approved*	*Increase in Cost*	*New Projects*	*Total Increase*	*Savings*	*Net Increase*	*Net Decrease*	*Allocation now proposed*
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
26. Public Works Department								
(*i*) Highways Bridges	13,955,000	4,987,000	1,500,000	6,487,000	84,000	6,403,000	—	20,358,000
(*ii*) Other Public Works	1,900,700	—	2,620,000	2,620,000	15,000	2,605,000	—	4,505,700
(*iii*) Office Accommodation	585,000	45,000	460,000	505,000	85,000	420,000	—	1,005,000
27. Records Office	50,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	50,600
28. Social Welfare	52,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	52,000
29. Central Bank	350,000	—	400,000	400,000	—	400,000	—	750,000
30. Survey	233,300	40,000	50,000	90,000	26,000	64,000	—	297,300
31. West African Airways Corporation ..	280,000	—	—	—	280,000	—	280,000	—
32. Senior Staff Housing Planning and Minor Works	4,939,900	—	500,000	500,000	—	500,000	—	5,439,900
33. Margin for Increased Cost	—	—	3,000,000	3,000,000	—	3,000,000	—	3,000,000
Total .. .. £	99,531,980	6,144,000	13,838,000	19,982,000	5,507,500	17,475,500	3,001,000	114,006,480

Total Net Increase = £14,474,500

NOTES—

1. Allocations hitherto approved differ from those in the Economic Programme (S.P. No. 2/1956) as they take into account :—
   (*a*) Changes approved by the Legislature since the Programme was published.
   (*b*) Transfers of provision for Housing from individual section to the section for Housing Planning and Minor Works.
   (*c*) Allocations by virement from the margin for increased cost.

2. The original margin for increased cost is now regarded as having been wholly absorbed, and fresh margin for £3 million has now been created.

3. The allocation for Other Public Works has been sub-divided so as to show provision for Office accommodation separately. Provision for Housing for Ministers and the Legislature has been transferred from Housing Planning and Minor Works to this Heading.

4. The savings shown against Ports and Inland Waterways include £2m on the Escravos Bar project which will be required after 1962, and is therefore excluded from present calculations.

APPENDIX V

ECONOMIC PROGRAMME ALLOCATIONS FOR RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

	Original Allocation	*Increase Proposed*	*Total Allocation*	*Taken up*	*Balance*
	£	£	£	£	£
Broadcasting	232,000	—	232,000	232,000	—
Building Research Institute	15,000	—	15,000	15,000	—
Central Records Office	10,000	—	10,000	10,000	—
Customs and Excise	9,000	—	9,000	9,000	—
Civil Aviation	50,000	—	50,000	30,000	20,000
Defence	437,000	—	437,000	437,000	—
Education—General	300,000	144,000	444,000	250,000	194,000
Education—Higher	311,000	536,000	847,000	279,000	568,000
Geological Survey	6,000	—	6,000	6,000	—
Industry	25,000	—	25,000	20,000	5,000
Medical and Health	271,000	—	271,000	47,000	224,000
Meteorology	5,000	—	5,000	5,000	—
Natural Resources Research	312,000	—	312,000	111,000	201,000
Police	225,000	—	225,000	225,000	—
Posts and Telegraphs	1,501,000	—	1,501,000	1,501,000	—
Public Works	400,000	—	400,000*	400,000	—
Social Welfare	5,000	—	5,000	5,000	—
Central Bank	45,000	—	45,000	—	45,000
Survey	30,000	—	30,000	30,000	—
Inland Waterways	86,000	—	86,000	86,000	—
TOTAL	£ 4,275,000	680,000	4,955,000	3,698,000	1,257,000

* No account has been taken of possible increases in recurrent expenditure arising from expansion of the Highways and Bridges Programme, as road maintenance costs as a whole are under review.